

APPLICATION UNDER UNITED STATES PATENT LAWS

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Invention: ELECTRONIC APPARATUS HAVING ANTENNA BOARD FOR RADIO COMMUNICATION

Inventor (s): Tomomi MURAYAMA
Masataka TOKORO
Hiroshi NAKAMURA

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This is a:

- ☐ Provisional Application
- ☒ Regular Utility Application
- ☐ Continuing Application
 - ☐ The contents of the parent are incorporated by reference
- ☐ PCT National Phase Application
- ☐ Design Application
- ☐ Reissue Application
- ☐ Plant Application
- ☐ Substitute Specification
 - Sub. Spec Filed _____
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SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

ELECTRONIC APPARATUS HAVING ANTENNA BOARD FOR RADIO
COMMUNICATION

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application is based upon and claims the
benefit of priority from prior Japanese Patent
Application No. 2003-069149, filed March 14, 2003, the
entire contents of which are incorporated herein by
reference.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

 This invention relates to an electronic apparatus,
such as a portable computer, having a housing
containing a built-in antenna board for radio
15 communication, in particular, a structure for mounting
an antenna board in a housing.

2. Description of the Related Art

 Recent electronic apparatuses have a radio
communication function, such as a radio LAN. According
20 to these apparatuses, it is possible to transmit and
receive data among plural electronic apparatuses around
through wireless communication. Electronic apparatuses
having a radio communication function have antennas for
radio communication. To achieve stable communication,
25 it is necessary to eliminate factors of obstacles to
a radiation field from an antenna as much as possible,
and enhance the efficiency of the radiation field.

For example, Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKAI Pub.

No. 2002-73210, Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKAI Pub.

No. 2002-172376, Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKAI Pub.

No. 2003-37431 disclose a conventional portable

5 computer in which an antenna is installed in a display unit. The display unit has a display housing containing a liquid crystal display panel. The antenna is installed inside the display housing. The display housing is supported by a main unit having a keyboard, and is rotatable between a closed position and an
10 opened position. In the opened position, the display housing rises from the main unit, and the antenna is located on an upper end of the display housing. Thereby, the antenna is held in the unobstructed state.

15 In recent portable computers, thinning of display housings has been promoted to enhance their portabilities. To achieve thinning of a display housing, the display housing is preferably formed of metal such as magnesium alloy. This can secure the
20 strength of the display housing, while the display housing is thinned.

However, if a display housing is formed of metal, the antenna is surrounded by a conductor. Consequently, the radiation field from the antenna is
25 obstructed by the display housing, and it is impossible to achieve a good antenna radiation characteristic.

Jpn. Pat. Appln. KOKAI Pub. Nos. 2002-196837 and

2002-232220 disclose a portable computer in which an antenna is contained inside a metal display housing. In the computer, an opening is formed in a part of the display housing corresponding to the antenna. The opening is covered with a nonconductive cover such as a synthetic resin. This prevents obstruction to the radiation field from the antenna, and deterioration in the radiation characteristic of the antenna.

However, in the above structure, a hole is bored in the display housing, and the cover made of synthetic resin also serves as a part of the display housing. This inevitably reduces the strength of the display housing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate presently preferred embodiments of the invention, and together with the general description given above and the detailed description of the preferred embodiments given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a portable computer according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a plan view of a display unit according to the embodiment of the present invention, illustrating a positional relationship between

a display cover and a liquid crystal display panel fixed on the display cover.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the display cover according to the embodiment of the present invention.

5 FIG. 4 is a plan view of the display cover according to the embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a plan view of an antenna board according to the embodiment of the present invention.

10 FIG. 6 is a plan view of the embodiment of the present invention, illustrating a state where the antenna board is attached to the display cover.

FIG. 7 is a plan view of the embodiment of the present invention, illustrating a state where the liquid crystal display panel, a cover and the antenna
15 board are attached to the display cover.

FIG. 8 is a cross-sectional view of the embodiment of the present invention, illustrating a positional relationship among a display housing, the liquid crystal display panel and the antenna board.

20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

An embodiment of the present invention is explained below on the basis of FIGS. 1 to 8.

FIG. 1 discloses a portable computer 1 serving as an electronic apparatus of the present invention. The
25 portable computer 1 comprises a main unit 2 and a display unit 3. The main unit 2 has a first housing 4 having a flat box shape. The first housing 4 supports

a keyboard 5 and contains a printed circuit board (not shown). The first housing 4 has a palm rest 6 on its upper surface. The palm rest 6 is located in front of the keyboard 5. A pair of engaging holes 7a and 7b are
5 formed in a front end portion of the palm rest 6. The engaging holes 7a and 7b are apart from each other in the width direction of the first housing 4.

The display unit 3 has a liquid crystal display panel 10, and a display housing 11 serving as a second
10 housing. As shown in FIG. 2, the liquid crystal display panel 10 has a flat rectangular form. The liquid crystal display panel 10 has a screen 12 which displays information, a back surface 13a, an upper end surface 13b, left and right side surfaces 13c and 13d,
15 and a lower end surface 13e. The back surface 13a is located on the back side of the screen 12. The upper end surface 13b is located above the screen 12. The side surfaces 13c and 13d are located on the left side and the right side, respectively, of the screen 12.
20 The lower end surface 13e is located under the screen 12. The back surface 13a, the upper end surface 13b, the side surfaces 13c and 13e and the lower end surface 13e are formed of a conductor such as metal.

The liquid crystal display panel 10 has first to
25 fourth fixing pieces 14a to 14d. The first and second fixing pieces 14a and 14b project sideward from the left side surface 13c of the liquid crystal display

panel 10, and are apart from each other in the height direction of the liquid crystal display panel 10. The third and fourth fixing pieces 14c and 14d project sideward from the right side surface 13d of the liquid crystal display panel 10, and are apart from each other in the height direction of the liquid crystal display panel 10.

The display housing 11 contains the liquid crystal display panel 10. The display housing 11 comprises a display cover 16 and a display mask 17. The display cover 16 is formed of a metal material, such as magnesium, aluminum and titanium. As shown in FIGS. 2 to 4, the display cover 16 has a support wall 18a, left and right side walls 18b and 18c, an upper wall 18d and a lower wall 18e. The support wall 18a has a rectangular plated form having a size larger than the liquid crystal display panel 10, and is opposed to the back surface 13a of the liquid crystal display panel 10. The side walls 18b and 18c, the upper wall 18d and the lower wall 18e rise from peripheral portions of the support wall 18a, and surround the liquid crystal display panel 10. More specifically, the side walls 18b and 18c are opposed to the left and right side surfaces 13c and 13d, respectively, of the liquid crystal display panel 10. The upper wall 18d is opposed to the upper end surface 13b of the liquid crystal display panel 10. The lower wall 18e is

opposed to the lower end surface 13e of the liquid crystal display panel 10.

The support wall 18a has four boss portions 19. The boss portions 19 project from four corners of the support wall 18a so as to correspond to the respective first to fourth fixing pieces 14a to 14d of the liquid crystal display panel 10. The first to fourth fixing pieces 14a to 14d are fixed on the distal ends of the respective boss portions 19 with screws. Thereby, the liquid crystal display panel 10 is supported on the support wall 18a as shown in FIGS. 2 and 8. The back surface 13a of the liquid crystal display panel 10 is apart from the support wall 18a. A space 20 serving as a first region is provided between the back surface 13a and the support wall 18a.

As shown in FIG. 2, a drive circuit 21 is contained inside the display cover 16. The drive circuit 21 drives the liquid crystal display panel 10, and is electrically connected to the liquid crystal display panel 10. The drive circuit 21 is interposed between the right side wall 18c of the display cover 16 and the right side surface 13d of the liquid crystal display panel 10.

The display mask 17 is formed of a nonconductive synthetic resin material. The display mask 17 is fitted into an opening defined by the side walls 18b and 18c, the upper wall 18d and the lower wall 18e of

the display cover 16. The display mask 17 covers the liquid crystal display panel 10 and the drive circuit 21, in cooperation with the display cover 16. The display mask 17 has an opening 22 which exposes the screen 12 of the liquid crystal display panel 10.

The display housing 11 has a pair of leg portions 23a and 23b. The leg portions 23a and 23b project from a lower end of the display housing 11 and apart from each other in the width direction of the display housing 11. The leg portions 23a and 23b are connected to a rear end portion of the first housing 4 with hinge devices 24a and 24b, respectively. Thereby, the display housing 11 is rotatable between a closed position and an opened position. In the closed position, the display housing 11 lies on the first housing 4, and covers the keyboard 5 and the palm rest 6. In the opened position, the display housing 11 rises from the rear end portion of the first housing 4. When the display housing 11 is rotated to the opened position, the keyboard 5, the palm rest 6 and the screen 12 are exposed to the outside of the portable computer 1, and the upper wall 18d of the display cover 16 is positioned on the upper end of the display housing 11.

A cable 25 is connected to the liquid crystal display panel 10. The cable 25 is guided into the left leg portion 23a through a space between the back

surface 13a of the liquid crystal display panel 10 and the support wall 18a of the display cover 16. The cable 25 is guided from the leg portion 23a into the first housing 4, and electrically connected to the printed circuit board contained in the first housing 4.

As shown in FIGS. 3 and 6, the upper wall 18d of the display cover 16 has a depressed portion 26. The depressed portion 26 is depressed inward the display cover 16. The depressed portion 26 is defined by a bottom wall 27a and a pair of connecting walls 27b and 27c. The bottom wall 27a runs along the width direction of the display cover 16, and is opposed to the upper end surface 13b of the liquid crystal display panel 10. One connecting wall 27b extends over a left end portion of the bottom wall 27a and the upper wall 18d. The other connecting wall 27c extends over a right end portion of the bottom wall 27a and the upper wall 18d. Therefore, the connecting walls 27b and 27c are opposed to each other, and run in the height direction of the display cover 16.

The bottom wall 27a and connecting walls 27b and 27c rise from the supporting wall 18a of the display cover 16. As shown in FIG. 4, the bottom wall 27a and the connecting walls 27b and 27c are slightly lower than the upper wall 18d. The top of the bottom wall 27a and the tops of the connecting walls 27d and 27c are located on the same plane. A step S exists between

the tops of the 27a to 27c and the top of the upper wall 18d. The upper end portion of the display mask 17 enters the step S. The bottom wall 27a has a plurality of boss portions 28. The boss portions 28 are arranged
5 apart from one another in the width direction of the display cover 16. The display mask 17 is fixed on distal ends of the boss portions 28 by screws.

As shown in FIG. 8, the display mask 17 has an engaging wall 29 in a position corresponding to the
10 depressed portion 26 of the display cover 16. The engaging wall 29 hangs from an upper end of the display mask 17 inward towards the depressed portion 26. A first hooks 29a are formed on a distal end portion of the engaging wall 29.

15 As shown in FIGS. 3, 4 and 8, the bottom wall 27a of the depressed portion 26 has first, second and third through holes 30a, 30b and 30c. Each of the first to third through holes 30a, 30b and 30c has a slit shape extending along the width direction of the display
20 cover 16, and arranged in a line at intervals in the width direction of the display cover 16. The first to third through holes 30a, 30b and 30c are opposed to the space 20 located between the display cover 16 and the liquid crystal display panel 10.

25 As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, the display housing 11 contains two antenna boards 31 and 32 for radio LAN. The antenna boards 31 and 32 function as antennas of

diversity system, and are apart from each other in the width direction of the display housing 11. The antenna boards 31 and 32 have the same structure, and thus the structure of one antenna board 31 is explained as representative.

As shown in FIG. 5, the antenna board 31 has a flat-shaped main body 33. A ground portion 34 and an antenna portion 35 are formed on the main body 33. The ground portion 34 has a pattern extending over almost the whole surface of the main body 33. The antenna portion 35 is located on one end of the main body 33, and extending in a straight line in the width direction of the main body 33. The antenna portion 35 is electrically connected to the ground portion 34 via a first conductor portion 36a. The antenna portion 35 has a second conductor portion 36b branched from its middle portion. The second conductor portion 36b is located between the antenna portion 35 and the ground portion 34, and has a first connecting pattern 37a on its distal end. Further, the ground portion 34 has a second connecting pattern 37b adjacent to the first connecting pattern 37a. The width of the ground portion 34 and the length of the antenna portion 35 are set according to the dielectric constant and the radiation characteristic of the antenna board 31.

The main body 33 of the antenna board 31 is coated with an electrical-insulating film 38 (shown in

FIG. 8). The film 38 coats the ground portion 34, the antenna portion 35, and the first and the second conductor portions 36a and 36b. The first and the second connecting patterns 37a and 37b are exposed to the outside of the antenna board 31, without being coated with the film 38.

As shown in FIG. 6, the one antenna board 31 is inserted into the display cover 16 through the first through hole 30a. The first through hole 30a is located in a left end portion of the depressed portion 26. The other antenna board 32 is inserted into the display cover 16 through the third through hole 30c. The third through hole 30c is located in a right end portion of the depressed portion 26.

The second through hole 30b located in the central portion of the depressed portion 26 is used in adding an antenna board based on another communication standard, such as short-range radio communication system.

FIGS. 6 to 8 disclose a state in which the one antenna board 31 is fixed into the display cover 16. The other antenna board 32 is fixed into the display cover 16 in the same manner as the antenna board 31. Therefore, in this embodiment, explained is a structure for fixing the antenna board 31 into the display cover 16.

As shown in FIG. 8, the ground portion 34 of the

antenna board 31 is disposed in the space 20 between the liquid crystal display panel 10 and the display cover 16 through the first through hole 30a, and opposed to the supporting wall 18a of the display cover 16. In other words, the ground portion 34 of the antenna board 31 and the liquid crystal display panel 10 have such a positional relationship that they overlap inside the display housing 11 in the thickness direction of the housing 11. As a result, a front surface of the ground portion 34 is covered with the metal back surface 13a of the liquid crystal display panel 10. In the same manner, the back surface of the ground portion 34 is covered with the metal display cover 16. The back surface of the ground portion 34 is adhered to the supporting wall 18a of the display cover 16, via a bonding member 41 such as an adhesive or a double-faced tape. The bonding member 41 is interposed between one end portion of the back surface of the ground portion 34 and the supporting wall 18a.

20 The antenna board 31 is in contact with an opening edge of the first through hole 30a. A rise portion 42 being a part of the bottom wall 27a is interposed between the opening edge of the first through hole 30a and the supporting wall 18a. Therefore, a space g
25 corresponding to the height of the rise portion 42 is provided between the ground portion 34 and the supporting wall 18a. Consequently, in cooperation with

the bonding member 41, the space g renders the ground portion 34 of the antenna board 31 apart from the supporting wall 18a, and achieves a good antenna performance.

5 As shown in FIGS. 6 and 8, the antenna portion 35 of the antenna board 31 projects to the inside of the depressed portion 26 through the first through hole 30a. In other words, the antenna portion 35 pierces through the bottom wall 27a of the depressed
10 portion 26, and projects to the outside of the display cover 16. The antenna portion 35 is maintained in a state where it is open to the forward, rearward and upward directions of the display cover 16.

 In this embodiment, the antenna portion 35 of the
15 antenna board 31 passes through the first hole 30a formed in the bottom wall 27. However, the member through which the antenna portion 35 passes is not limited to a hole. For example, instead of the hole, a notch or a slit through which the antenna portion 35
20 passes may be formed in the bottom wall 27a.

 An antenna cover 44 is attached to the depressed portion 26 of the display cover 16. The antenna cover 44 is formed of a synthetic resin material, and is nonconductive. The antenna cover 44 has a first wall
25 45 and a second wall 46. The first wall 45 covers the depressed portion 26 from the rear of the display cover 16, and is opposed to the upper end portion of the

display mask 17. The second wall 46 covers the depressed portion 26 from above of the display cover 16, and is opposed to the bottom wall 27a of the depressed portion 26.

5 As shown in FIGS. 2, 7 and 8, the second wall 46 of the antenna cover 44 has a pair of fixing pieces 48a and 48b, a plurality of receiving portions 49 and a plurality of second hooks 50. The fixing pieces 48a and 48b project toward the two boss portions 28 located
10 on the left end and the right end of the bottom wall 27a. The fixing pieces 48a and 48b are interposed between the respective boss portions 28 and the display mask 17, and fixed onto the respective boss portions 28 by screws. The receiving portions 49 are arranged in
15 a line at intervals between the fixing pieces 48a and 48b. The receiving portions 49 project above the antenna portion 35 of the antenna board 31, and receive the distal ends of the engaging wall 29 of the display mask 17. The second hooks 50 are hooked onto the
20 respective first hooks 29a of the engaging wall 29. Therefore, the antenna cover 44 extends over the display cover 16 and the display mask 17, and covers the depressed portion 26.

25 When the depressed portion 26 is covered with the antenna cover 44, the first wall 45 is located on the same plane as the supporting wall 18a of the display cover 16. In the same manner, the second wall 46 is

located on the same plane as the upper wall 18d of the display cover 16. Therefore, the antenna cover 44 forms an antenna containing chamber 51 as a second region, in cooperation with the depressed portion 26 and the display mask 17. The antenna portion 35 of the antenna board 31 is contained in the antenna containing chamber 51. In other words, the antenna board 31 is held by the display cover 16 so as to range from the space 20 inside the display cover 16 to the antenna containing chamber 51.

As shown in FIG. 5, a coaxial cable 52 is electrically connected to the antenna board 31. The coaxial cable 52 has an inner conductor and an outer conductor. One end of the inner conductor is electrically connected to the first connecting pattern 37a of the antenna board 31 by soldering or the like. One end of the outer conductor is electrically connected to the second connecting pattern 37b of the antenna board 31 by soldering or the like.

As shown in FIG. 8, connecting portions between the coaxial cable 52 and the antenna board 31 are located in the antenna containing chamber 51. The coaxial cable 52 is guided into the display cover 16 through the first through hole 30a. Further, the coaxial cable 52 is guided into the right leg portion 23a, through the space between the liquid crystal display panel 10 and the supporting wall 18a of the

display cover 16. The coaxial cable 52 is guided from the leg portion 23b into the first housing 4, and electrically connected to the printed circuit board contained in the first housing 4.

5 The antenna cover 44 has a latch mechanism 53. The latch mechanism 53 holds the display unit 3 in the closed position. The latch mechanism 53 has a slider 54 and an operation lever 55. The slider 54 is held inside the antenna cover 44. The slider 54 has a pair
10 of latch pieces 56a and 56b. The latch pieces 56a and 56b project from the display mask 17, and arranged apart from each other so as to correspond to the engaging holes 7a and 7b, respectively, of the palm
rest 6.

15 The slider 54 is slidable between a locked portion, in which the latch pieces 56a and 56b are hooked onto the opening edges of the engaging holes 7a and 7b, respectively, when the display unit 3 is rotated to the closed position, and an unlocked
20 position in which the latch pieces 56a and 56b are released from the opening edges of the engaging holes 7a and 7b. The slider 54 is pressed toward the locked position via a spring 57.

25 The operation lever 55 is used for hooking the operator's fingers thereon when the slider 54 is slid from the locked position to the unlocked position. The operation lever 55 is connected to the slider 54, and

exposed to the outside of the antenna cover 44.

Therefore, if the slider 54 is slid from the locked position to the unlocked position by using the operation lever 55 if the display unit 3 is locked in the locked position, the latch pieces 56a and 56b are released from the engaging holes 7a and 7b. Thereby, the display unit 3 is unlocked, and the display unit 3 can be rotated from the closed position to the opened position.

According to the portable computer 1 having the above structure, the antenna portions 35 of the antenna boards 31 and 32 project from the first and third through holes 30a and 30c to the outside of the metal display cover 16. Therefore, the whole display cover 16 supporting the liquid crystal display panel 10 can be formed of metal, although the antenna boards 31 and 32 are contained inside the display cover 16. This ensures a sufficient strength of the display cover 16, and prevents deformation of the display cover 16.

Further, the antenna portion 35 projecting into the depressed portion 26 of the display cover 16 is covered with the nonconductive display mask 17 and the nonconductive antenna cover 44. Therefore, the radiation field from the antenna portion 35 is not obstructed. This achieves good radiation fields of the antenna boards 31 and 32, while the stiffness of the display housing 11 is maintained.

The electronic apparatus according to the present invention is not limited to portable computers. For example, the present invention can be applied to other information apparatuses, such as PDAs (Personal Digital
5 Assistants) and digital cameras.

Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, the invention in its broader aspects is not limited to the specific details and representative embodiments
10 shown and described herein. Accordingly, various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the general inventive concept as defined by the appended claims and their equivalents.